

















# The Stillwater Messenger.

VOLUME 8.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1864.

NUMBER 31

## THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

CHICKNEY & EASTON, PUBLISHERS.

Established by subscription for two dollars per year in advance, and for one dollar per year in arrears. An additional charge of fifty cents will be made when payment is delayed beyond the date.

Office in GREENE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

| RATE OF ADVERTISING.                                     |         |
|--|---------|
| (1 dollar, 100 words or less, constitute a square.)      |         |
| One square, for one insertion, each additional           | 10 00   |
| One square, for one month, each additional               | 25 00   |
| One square, for three months, each additional            | 75 00   |
| One square, for six months, each additional              | 1 25 00 |
| One square, for one year, each additional                | 2 00 00 |
| One column, 10 lines, for one insertion, each additional | 5 00    |
| One column, 10 lines, for one month, each additional     | 12 50   |
| One column, 10 lines, for three months, each additional  | 37 50   |
| One column, 10 lines, for six months, each additional    | 62 50   |
| One column, 10 lines, for one year, each additional      | 100 00  |

Advertisements not inserted on the copy for a specific number of insertions, will be continued until, either by a notice or by the publisher's order, they shall be ordered out, and payment received accordingly. Extra charges will be made for each change of advertisement, and for each change of address.

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## PROSPECTUS.

1864.

THE ST. PAUL PRESS.

Daily, Tri-Weekly & Weekly.

Is universally admitted to be the

Best Newspaper Published

Northwest of Chicago.

By its earnest, fearless and consistent advocacy of the

great principle for which the armies of the Union are

contending against the hosts of Slavery, and by its superior

enterprise as a Newspaper, it has, in the third year of its publication, reached a circulation of FORTY-THREE

OF ANY OTHER JOURNAL IN THE STATE.

The friends of the cause of the Union, which is to be

the result of which will decide whether Slavery, the

mother of the Rebellion, shall perish, with her infernal

aid, or survive to generate a new progeny of National

crimes and disasters—demand that an increased

effort be put forth to extend the circulation of the

Leading Republican Journal

of Minnesota.

Minnesota can be carried next fall by a majority of

the vote of the State, and the Union, in every city, town and ward, the

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## The Speculator's Telegram.

"SOME ACCOUNTS" OF THE MANNER IN WHICH OPERATIONS ARE CONDUCTED.

Washington Correspondent Cincinnati Gazette.

Whether in gold or stocks, everything in Wall street depends upon having the latest news, and consequently there is not a leading stock-dealer in New York that does not have from one to half a dozen correspondents in Washington.

Have said for fifty thousand bushels of corn at \$5. The market looks squally.

His paper announced the next morning that the main body of Lee's army had crossed the Maryland line and was moving into Pennsylvania; and his chief rival got very mad and complained to the War Department that he was being the telegraph company; but it was whispered among his friends that he was neglecting his business and going into very rash speculations, and he changed his business.

A Diabolical Plot.

THE MINING OF LIBBY PRISON CONFIRMED BY GEN. NEAL DOW.

The following extract from a speech recently delivered at Portland by Gen. Neal Dow, confirms the mining of Libby Prison, and the rebel plot to blow up our prisoners:

They told us of Kilpatrick's raid. On the first of March arrangements had been made to receive him. And what do you suppose the arrangements were? To defend Richmond? Was that it? No. They mined Libby Prison, with the intention of blowing it up and us; to use our own phrase, "to blow us to hell."

(Voice—Is there proof of that?) That is capable of proof. I cannot tell you how the fact was intimated to us the next day, without betraying those from whom the information came. On the morning of Wednesday, March 2d, after we had been informed of the gunpowder plot, Dick Turner, the inspector of Military Prisons, was asked by many officers at different times, if we were correctly informed, and he assured us it was true. That a large quantity of powder had been placed under the prison to blow us up if Kilpatrick had come in, and that it would be done yet, if attempts were made to rescue us.

Rev. Dr. Smith, President of Randolph Mason College, well known down South, and known in the North too, as an able and influential man, came into the prison to see us. He was accompanied by Lieut. Col. Nichols of the 18th Maine Cavalry, a regiment with which he was acquainted. He said that powder had been placed in the basement for the purpose of blowing us into atoms. Col. Nichols did not believe it. Dr. Smith assured him it was so. He had been told by the office of Judge Aldrich, Commissioner of Exchanges, who told him it was so. Rev. Dr. McCabe told the same thing to Col. Connelley, of the 4th New York Cavalry, and others. Some of them were in the kitchen at the back window, directly over the door leading into the cellar. Major Turner, the commandant of the prison—Dick Turner—and four or five rebel officers went into the cellar, and on coming out, they remained a few minutes at the door, and you touch that off it will blow them to hell, sure enough! On the morning we came away, Major Turner assured Captain Sawyer and Captain Flynn, who were exchanged in connection with myself, that powder was there, and he said, "Rather than have you rescued I would have blown you to hell, even if we had gone there ourselves. At first we could not believe it; but we did not suppose them capable of it. We did not suppose them to be fools enough to be guilty of an act like that. The destruction of nine hundred Federal officers in that way, would not have been a bad blow to the Union cause, but it would have drawn down upon them the execrations of all mankind; it would have united the Northern people as one man, and would have fired the Northern heart with an intense indignation, and when they remained a few minutes at the door, they were utterly destroyed, and blotted out forever from the earth. At first, we could not believe that such an act could have been contemplated, but we now regard it as established by satisfactory proof. Such is the temper of the leaders of the rebellion! Such their character."

A Military Yarn.

The Chicago Railroad Gazette is responsible for the following:

A friend of ours, who has seen some service, and to whom we are indebted for several original stories of a similar nature which came under his observation, furnished us the following anecdote, the truth of which in every particular he vouches for.

One day while my regiment was on duty at Columbus, Kentucky, I received orders from my Colonel to proceed to Memphis with two companies of the regiment in charge of some rebel prisoners. We embarked on board the C. H. H. and immediately sailed down the river. Our boat had a large number of passengers on board, among whom was Judge L., with whom I was well acquainted, and who by the way was a strong Union man. He asked if I had any objection to his talking with the rebels. I told him not to; the least, when he went forward, and selecting a rough, uncouth, lank-haired private from Arkansas, the

went into the cipher business, too, but being rather raw at it, his first effort was not quite so good as some subsequent ones. He forwarded the cipher to his leading Washington correspondent. Pretty soon the operators in his city—who knew him only as a devoted newspaper man—were astonished at receiving from him this dispatch from Washington:

"Have said for fifty thousand bushels of corn at \$5. The market looks squally."

His paper announced the next morning that the main body of Lee's army had crossed the Maryland line and was moving into Pennsylvania; and his chief rival got very mad and complained to the War Department that he was being the telegraph company; but it was whispered among his friends that he was neglecting his business and going into very rash speculations, and he changed his business.

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**DEFECTIVE PAGE**











# The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not--Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1864.

NUMBER 32

VOLUME 8.

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STILLWATER MESSENGER  
STICKNEY & EASTON,  
PUBLISHERS.

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OFFICE IN GREENE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

RATE OF ADVERTISING.  
[12 lines, (100 words or less) constitute a square]  
One square, for one insertion, \$1.00  
One square, for one month, \$3.00  
One square, for three months, \$8.00  
One square, for six months, \$15.00  
One square, for one year, \$25.00  
One column, 8 months, \$10.00  
One column, 6 months, \$8.00  
One column, 4 months, \$6.00  
One column, 3 months, \$4.00  
One column, 2 months, \$3.00  
One column, 1 month, \$2.00  
Business cards, 3 lines of text, 1 year, \$4.00  
Business cards, 3 lines of text, 6 months, \$2.00  
Business cards, 3 lines of text, 3 months, \$1.00  
Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specific number of insertions, will be continued until ordered by written or verbal notice, they shall be charged for each change of insertion or alteration. Display advertisements invariably charged extra.

S. PIERSON,  
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,  
SHEPHERD'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET,  
STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.  
Repairs Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Lamps,  
Musical Instruments, Etc., &c.,  
in the best style.

J. K. REINER, M. D.  
Physician and Surgeon,  
STILLWATER, MINN.  
No. 24, 1862.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.,  
Physician and Surgeon,  
OFFICE in Holcomb's new stone building,  
(up stairs), Main street, Stillwater,  
Minn. Resides, corner of Cherry and  
Fourth streets.

WM. M. MCCLUER,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
We will pay particular attention to the  
conduct of business men, farmer and mechanics  
of the State.

L. E. THOMPSON,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
OFFICE IN GREENE'S BLOCK, MAIN  
STREET, STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

CORNMAN AND STICKNEY,  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,  
AND  
CLAIM AGENTS,  
OFFICE on the second floor of  
the building occupied by Proctor & Bro.,  
Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.  
We will pay particular attention to the  
conduct of business men, farmer and mechanics  
of the State.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW  
and General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota.  
Stillwater, April 19, 1864.

FAIRBANKS'  
STANDARD  
Scales  
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter  
Presses, etc.  
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,  
173 Lake Street, CHICAGO.  
Sole agents for the State of Minnesota.

M. S. WILLARD,  
FURNITURE DEALER,  
ELEGANT Medium and Plain Household  
Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Etc.  
Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

DAVID NEAD,  
Boot and Shoe Maker,  
MAIN ST., STILLWATER,  
I prepare to make everything in the Boot  
and Shoe line in a superior and elegant  
manner. Particular attention paid to repair-  
ing. Jan. 21, 1864.

C. DE MONTREVILLE, M. D.,  
DENTIST  
Office on Third Street, first building west  
of the Post Office.  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.  
On a first Monday and Tuesday of each  
month Dr. De Montreville will be at the Saw-  
yer House, and attend to any dental operations  
required. Jan. 12, 1864.

WESTING & TORINUS,  
Respectfully ask the public of Stillwater and  
the St. Croix Valley to examine their  
New Goods and Prices,  
as the Goods have been purchased with cash  
and at a favorable stage of the market. They  
will therefore sell as cheap as any Storehouse  
in the State, and will warrant every article sold.  
April 29, 1864-1865

REMOVAL.  
CARLI & CO. have removed their stock of  
Drugs, Liquors, Etc. from Holcomb's  
Block, to the north end of the Lake House.  
July 12, 1862.

A. VAN VORHES,  
GENERAL LAND AGENT,  
Will select land for Emigrants, Locate  
Land Warrants, and secure pre-emption  
rights and attend to all business connected  
with a General Land Agency. Office opposite  
the Post Office.

E. G. PUGSLEY, M. D.,  
Physician and Surgeon,  
AS RESUMED PRACTICE.  
Office on Main street, one door from Mr.  
Clerk's shoe store.

## PROSPECTUS.

1864.

THE ST. PAUL

PRESS,

Daily, Tri-Weekly & Weekly,

Is universally admitted to be the

Best Newspaper Published

Northwest of Chicago.

By its earnest, far-sighted and consistent advocacy of

the great principles to which the Armies of the Union are

contending against the hosts of Slavery, and by its

entirely original, and in every way a new and

valuable contribution to the literature of the

country, it is entitled to the patronage of every

man of intelligence and principle.

By its constant and judicious selection of

the most important and interesting news of the

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## The Last Hour of Rev. T. Starr King.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

For two or three months before his

death, it was evident that he was not so

well as usual, and he had frequently spoken

of the necessity of giving up all literary

labor. He thought it would be impos-

sible for him to endure another

year of work, and they were already ag-

itating the question of who should fill

his pulpit while he took a year's res-

pite from labor in travel. It may not

be unworthy of mention, in this connec-

tion, that Mr. King always had a strong

and strange presentiment that he should

not live beyond the age of forty, and one

of his friends in this city now has a let-

ter written by him some four years ago,

giving his reasons for this belief. It is

curious, too, that just before his attack

he had a dream which he narrated to a

friend at the time, remarking that it made

an impression on him that he was about

to die. In his dream he thought he

was "having himself, and the razor slip-

ping gashed his throat. Physicians who

were called told him that he could not live

ten minutes. He argued the case over

with the edges of the razor, and

with his hand--telling them that the

windpipe nor any of the arteries

were severed, and that he could recover

if they would only stop the bleeding.

They said it was useless, however, and

that he must prepare to die. The dream

was probably induced by the pain, that

had already begun to settle in his throat.

About two weeks before his death he

complained of not feeling well, and

some trouble about his throat. His

friends urged him to be more careful,

and not expose himself to the air; but

he thought it was only an ordinary case

of sore throat, and continued to work

himself out in the end of a physician

until Friday night. In the evening he

had his regular reception, and between 10

and 11 o'clock went down to a social

gathering at the church, though still

feeling unwell. On Saturday evening he

invited a number of friends to supper, but

when evening came he was unable to

appear at the table. While supper was

going on, however, a fatal paroxysm

of his disease seized him, and he died

at 11 o'clock, after a brief but severe

illness. He was buried in the cemetery

at 1 o'clock, and the funeral services

were held at 2 o'clock.

His death was a great loss to the

church and to the community.

He was a man of great ability and

high character, and his death is a

great calamity to the church and to

the community.

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## A Dutchman's Complaint.

I think much about war and draft

and de rebi's and all dese things. I

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## Another American Emperor.

We shall probably have a large crop

of Emperors on the American continent

if Maximilian gets himself firmly en-

throned in Mexico. It seems that in

South America, in the Republic of Pa-

raguay, one is about to be added to the

stock. Our correspondent at Buenos

Ayres writes that President Lopez will

soon proclaim the empire. The crown

and purple intended for his coronation as

Emperor of Paraguay have arrived in

Buenos Ayres, and the ceremony, we

are informed, is speedily to come off.

The scandalous story is told that the

robe and crown are the same articles as



# STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. B. STICKNEY, EDITOR.

## STILLWATER.

Tuesday, - - - April 19, 1864.

### A Word to the Wise.

It is well known that in these war times, the Government, in order to procure funds for carrying on the war, has imposed a tax upon individual incomes, or rather upon the excess of each individual's income over six hundred dollars. The assessment of this tax is made every year about the first of May. From what we know of the loose manner in which most men do their business, we suspect it will not be a very easy matter for some to determine whether their income during the year 1863 exceeded six hundred dollars. We imagine the Assessor will be met almost continually with the reply: "Don't know whether I have earned so much money as that or not. I don't know what my income has been—may have been six, seven or eight hundred dollars for ought I know, and it may not have been more than five hundred. I can't tell, sir."

In ordinary times every man has an undoubted right to do his business in this way if he chooses, but when our good uncle makes up his mind to take part of our income to keep him in pocket money, you may rest assured he will not permit us to evade his demands by such negligence. Under this law it becomes the implied duty of every individual to keep an accurate account of all his receipts which go to make up his income, and in case of his neglecting or refusing to do so, the law makes ample provisions for the Government to secure its dues. In such cases it is the duty of the Assessor to make an estimate of the income of the individual so neglecting or refusing, according to the best information he can obtain in regard to it, and then add fifty per cent. as penalty, and in addition, the person so refusing or neglecting shall be liable to a fine of \$100. This penalty, of course, will not be enforced without cause—but a word to the wise is sufficient.

As evidence of the ability, enterprise and public pride which characterizes the administration of our municipal affairs, we call especial attention to the carcasses of defunct cats which have ornamented the most public streets of our city for more than a week.

The draft was advertised once more to commence yesterday. Whether the order has been countermanded or not we are unable to say, but we must devoutly hope it has not and will not be. If the draft must come, we say let it come, and the sooner the better. We are not informed how the towns of this county stand in regard to the quota.

The water in the lake is raising, and the prospect is that we may yet have a good stage of water for driving out the logs.

Late advices from Superior state that there are about two feet of snow, and at the time of writing snow was still falling.

There are about 50,000,000 feet of logs in the main rivers that will come into market with only a moderate raise.

One of McClellan's staff officers, now with his regiment in the army of the Potomac, says the reports of the devotion of the soldiers to Little Mac are greatly exaggerated, and that Lincoln would carry the army vote by an overwhelming majority against him or any other candidate.

### The New Tax Bill.

The Ways and Means tax bill will probably not be reported till Monday. It will be amendatory in form, like that of last year, which it embraces.

Five per cent will be charged on incomes instead of three. Malt liquors may not have to pay so much as a dollar and a half per barrel. This figure is recommended by Commissioner Lewis. Some additional articles will be subjected to stamp and other duties in conformity with the Commissioner's recommendations. Strenuous efforts are now making to raise the tax on distilled liquors even above the rates heretofore indicated. The belief of some who have ample materials for judgment is that as the law is disposed to a heavier tax, the subcommittee of Congress will report them still heavier than the commissioners, being fully persuaded that the country is ready to pay all that its representatives deem necessary for revenue.

A fact illustrative of the temper of the British Government toward this country has lately become public. The British Admiralty has for years been in the habit of exchanging charts with the National Observatory at Washington. They stopped sending after the first Bull Run battle and resumed again after the fall of Vicksburg, without a word of explanation at either time.

### Fort Ridgely Correspondence.

REMINISCENCES—DEPLORATIONS CAUSED BY THE INDIAN RAID—GRANDER FOR THE BEST—CONFIDENCE BEING RESTORED—A FEW REFLECTIONS ON THE POOR INDIAN—MILITARY FORCE AT RIDGELY—THE SIXTH TO GO SOUTH—HOW THEY LIKE IT—A CHARTER OF CASUALTIES—A FORMER CITIZEN OF STILLWATER, GONE UP—INDIAN SCARES—AC-HOT THEY SHOULD BE DEALT WITH—AMUSEMENTS AT THE FORT, AC. 40.

Fort Ridgely, April 19, 1864.

It has been so long, dear Messenger, since my crayon has been employed in communicating with you, I fear its jottings will prove stale and uninteresting; yet the old longings will intrude themselves occasionally upon me, and this, in part, is my apology for complying to-day with your oft-repeated request to occasionally drop you a few lines from this western wilderness.

Changes terrible in magnitude and severity, have come over this fair land since your correspondent first beheld it on the morning of the 19th of August, 1862. On the bright morning of that eventful day, this sun shone upon a thousand happy homes;—a thousand golden ears were rustling through the grain and gathering the rich sheaves, and thousands of joyful hearts were made glad in view of their bountiful harvests. Ere the sun went down below the western prairies on that terrible day, a scope of country as extensive almost as the continent of Europe was made desolate, and near one thousand of our countrymen fell victims to the horrible butcheries of the unmerciful "lo! the poor Indian!"

Your correspondent then visited this locality on a pleasure excursion;—now he is here under the stern orders of cruel war. The associations of the two occasions awaken strange and conflicting emotions. Then the country was only thrown into consternation by the international turmoil caused by the rebellion at the South. Now, in addition, we are in the midst of a war with a heathenish race at our own doors—a nationality which knows no law, no mercy, no civilization—a God-forsaken and accursed people, whose memory and history should be blotted from the memory and history of man. I need not attempt to write the history of the Sioux raid upon the western borders of Minnesota. That history has never been written, and perhaps it is well that it has not. There is said to be a mythical stream, to lave in whose waters produces a state of utter forgetfulness of the Past. If so, God grant that your correspondent may never again be enabled to recall the butcheries he witnessed and the sufferings he endured at this Post during the fifteen days and nights we were beleaguered during the memorable autumn of 1862. Let the waves of Lethe roll over those events forever!

Since my sojourn of two months here, and several journeys between this point and St. Peter, it has been both a matter of surprise and gratification to find that a partial degree of confidence has taken possession of the occupants of the country between these points. Farms abandoned in the autumn of 1862, are being reoccupied, and a degree of comfort and confidence has taken the place of panic, rapine and murder. The day is not far distant when thrift, industry and domestic happiness will take the place of that utter, during the last two years, has been terror and desolation! This fairest portion of our beautiful Minnesota must not—shall not—longer be a deserted waste. Brave hearts and strong hands shall again make these wide-spread prairies bud and blossom as the rose. Instead of monotonous ruins and hateful tepees spreading over this wide expanse, fertile farms shall contribute to our general wealth and happiness. Instead of idolatrous worship around the burning funeral piles of Christian citizens, the spires of a hundred churches shall point upward toward the living God, and Sabbath bells shall call together a million in Christian worshipers, whose songs of praise and thanksgiving shall be to a living God instead of an imaginary deity bedecked with feathers and fustian. Your correspondent desires to live sufficiently long to see the day when neither God nor man will claim full dominion with any member of the Sioux race;—when the race and name shall become extinct, to be remembered no more forever, either in the history of North America or in the records of the Courts of Heaven;—when white men and women shall occupy and cultivate these plains and valleys, with no internal red skin to molest and make afraid.

Although somewhat remote from the pulses of recognized civilization, this post is not without its pleasant associations and its constant recurring incidents of excitement. We have now three companies of the 6th Regiment—company A, Captain Grant; E, Captain Schenck; and H, Captain Tattersall, and companies B, Captain Jones, and C, Captain Everett, of the Second Cavalry, besides one section of the Second Battery, under command of that prince of good officers, Lieutenant Western, formerly of the Pioneer Guard. But all things in war are evanescent. We farm associations and attachments that are severed almost as soon as the farming. The Sixth has

recently received orders to join the Grand Army of the Potomac. The orders were received with joyful demonstrations by the three companies stationed here, and with regret by those of us who, for the present, are to remain behind. No better regiment—no more whole souled officers and men, have left the State than the Sixth. God bless them all. They will sustain the reputation of the glorious Old First, whose place they go to occupy in the front ranks of every assault, and to cover every retreat.

Quite a chapter of casualties has occurred here within the past few weeks. During the "cold snap" some three weeks since, two companies of company M, Second Cavalry, while returning to this post, were frozen to death within fifteen miles of the Fort. About a fortnight since, a member of Lieutenant Western's section of the Second Battery, stationed at this post, named Hans Olson, a former resident of Stillwater, was found dead within a few miles of the Fort, supposed to have been frozen. Olson will be remembered as a "gay and festive" boy who formerly occupied the position of Professor of the awl and lap-stone in the shoe-store of Messrs. Carlson & Wilson, of our city. He was injured in the Fort cemetery with the ordinary military honors. Each of these three men fell victims to old Hall, (alcohol.) Last Sabbath could not be ascertained, a trapper whose name could not be ascertained, was fished out of the Minnesota river at the ferry in the immediate vicinity of the post. After enduring the hardships and loneliness of a trapper's life during the severity of the winter, the poor fellow "shuffled off this mortal coil" when in sight of wholesome food, bright lights and cheerful fires. Such is life.

Here on the frontier we are not yet free from incidents leading to Indian scares. Whether these scares have foundation in fact, time will perhaps reveal. Many of the rumors which reach us, and which necessitate the sending out of patrols, may be inventions of nervous people; yet some of them are without foundation in truth. Last Sabbath a squad of cavalry was sent out in the direction of the Cottonwood, reports having been sent in that Indians were at that vicinity the day previous. Before night the patrol returned with twelve she Indians, ranging from factual cubs to gray-headed sinners—a portion of the veritable prisoners who were sent to the Upper Missouri last spring! It may be gratifying to certain straight-jacket bishops and Sioux missionaries to know that they draw their regular rations from the Government, and that they are tenderly cared for. These are a part of the same who assisted in the butcheries of New Ulm and Beaver Creek and Fort Ridgely. "Lo! the poor Indian!" To many people it will be a subject of anxious and legitimate inquiry—if a dozen women and children can come through from the Missouri to this point, amid the severities of winter, where can not stalwart bucks not go, with none to molest or make afraid? We have rumors, apparently well founded, that bucks are following the virtuous adventures of the female persuasion in small parties. This may be true—but if true, it is only for purposes of plunder, for they dare not come in bodies of sufficient strength to oppose the troops now being organized for aggressive operations. There is but one way to arrest such impudence as that manifested by this wandering band of prisoners, which suggests itself to an unsophisticated mind like that of your correspondent: When patriots or citizens see a blanket and leggins on these western plains, give them a leaden transport to the other side of Jordan. If any one is curious to know the tribe or sex to which they belong, let the examination be made afterward. In no other way will there be an end to the annoyances to which the border is now subjected. These dirty faced imps are now encamped about four miles from the Fort, in company with the wives and paragonesses of a lot of "good Indians" who are employed as Government scouts.

A more loathsome, detestable, disgusting set of bipeds can nowhere be found this side of Fort Thompson. A visit to their camp will readily expel from the mind of any reader of Cooper's novels all poetical ideas of Indian character.

For an extreme western town, Fort Ridgely is just now quite gay and pleasant. The location is delightful, while its surroundings cannot fail to charm any beholder who has a taste for the beautiful. Many of the officers and others have their families with them, and parties and balls quite metropolitan in character, are not unusual occurrences, to relieve what might otherwise prove tedious in fort life. A splendid brass band, connected with the Sixth, is one of the institutions of the place, which contributes largely to the entertainment of the villagers. If you, Messrs. Editors, and a host of other good friends, who are under promise to favor us with the light of your countenances, will fulfill your engagements and make your correspondent a visit, I can safely promise enough to amuse and interest.

Excuse my lengthy and rambling communication, and believe me, Ever Yours, (more anon.) OCCASIONAL.

### NEWS ITEMS.

A report by Mr. Moorhead from the House Committee on Manufactures, recommended the Committee of Ways and Means to increase the duties on foreign wool as follows:—On that costing 18 cents or under, per pound, specific duty of three cents per pound, and *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent over 18 and not over 24, specific duty of 6 cents; and *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent; over 24, specific duty of 9 cents, and *ad valorem* of 20 per cent; duty shall be levied on valuation at the port or Custom House where the duty is paid. In case this home valuation, which the committee deem vital, is not adopted, they recommend an addition of 20 per cent on the duties heretofore enumerated. They urge the necessity of an advance in order to increase the revenue as well as to afford needed protection to home products. They say the entire amount of duties on wool paid into the Treasury during the last fiscal year, was half a million dollars, and incidentally recommended increased duties on all imported luxuries, as foreshadowed in this correspondence.

The German Union Club of Philadelphia recently adopted a series of resolutions, of which the last was as follows:—"Resolved, That we enter our solemn protest against the mischievous policy of those of our fellow citizens who declare their determination not to submit to the decision of the National Union Convention at Baltimore, unless a certain candidate be nominated, believing that such a course can only result in the destruction of the great Union party, and lead to a victory of the opponents of progress and liberty."

**SCHEDULE OF PRICES.**—The La Crosse and St. Paul Packet Company have fixed their rates for the season, as follows, from La Crosse to St. Paul: Passenger—cabin \$2.50; steerage, \$1. Freight—1st class, 42¢; 2d class, 30¢; 3d class, 20¢; 4th class, 15¢; salt, 6¢; per bl., 50¢; whiskey, 60¢; per bl., 65¢; coal, in casks, staves, &c., 17¢ per 100 lbs.

The following paragraph appears in the London Globe:—"We have reason to believe that, on accepting the crown of Mexico, the Emperor Maximilian will address from his accession to the throne to all the Princes and Powers with which he desires to establish diplomatic relations. Among the number are the United States of America. Mr. Dayton, the American Minister in Paris having already intimated the readiness of his Government to accredit a Representative in Mexico, and receive a Minister from the Emperor of Mexico."

There is every reason to believe that Mr. Dayton has given no intimation of the character this referred to, and that his Government has not authorized him to give any such.

**WON'T BE TRANSFERRED.**—The *Critic*, Sam Medary's paper, published at Columbus, Ohio, has the following remark, touching the action of the State Copperhead Convention:—"There can be no doubt about the fact, that any attempt to transfer the Democratic party on to a war platform will be resisted with more determination than some men, who would sell the country for an Lincoln, suppose. They want neither Lincoln nor any of his Major Generals."

The strength, and the only strength of the Democratic party, from first to last, has been opposition to this war, wholly, barbarous and ruinous.

The Chicago *Tribune* denies the statement that Leonard Scott will be the successor to the Hon. Owen Lovejoy as Mr. Scott is not a resident of Lovejoy's district.

It is understood that Gov. Andy Johnson has protested against the appointment of Buel to the command in East Tennessee.

A judgment has been rendered against Major General John C. Fremont, and in favor of Catharine Clark, for \$10,000, on a promissory note made by Fremont, in consideration of certain mill property in Mariposa county, California.

The people of Cook county, Illinois, where the recent Copperhead murders were committed, have published the following:

**MURDER.**  
The 54th regiment, Illinois volunteers offer one thousand dollars reward for the apprehension of John H. O'Hair—Sheriff of Cook county, James W. Frazier, Henderson O'Hair, Jesse O'Hair, B. E. Toland and B. F. Dukes, all of whom were concerned in the brutal murder of Major York and four soldiers of the 54th regiment and the wounding of several others, in Charleston, on Monday, March 24, 1864.

**DESCRIPTION.**  
John H. O'Hair, height 5 feet 11 inches—age 35, hair light, complexion light; sheriff of the county.  
J. Elsbury Hanks, height 5 feet 8 inches—age 35, dark eyes, light complexion and hair; farmer.  
John Frazier, 5 feet 10, 32, dark eyes, dark hair and complexion; farmer.  
James W. Frazier, 6 feet, 40, dark eyes and complexion; farmer.  
Henderson O'Hair, 6 feet, age 40, dark eyes, complexion and hair; farmer.

Jas. O'Hair, 5 feet 11, age 45, light eyes, hair and complexion; farmer.  
Jesse O'Hair, 5 feet 8, light eyes, hair and complexion; no occupation.  
B. F. Toland, 5 feet 10, age 35, dark eyes, hair and complexion; farmer.  
B. E. Dukes, 5 feet 10, age 35, light eyes, hair and complexion; farmer.  
The citizens of Cook county will pay \$300 for the apprehension of J. H. O'Hair and \$100 for each of the above named, and for Alexander Rogers. This reward will be given whether dead or alive. Duke is badly out about the face.  
Charleston, Ill., April 2, 1864.

**Ex-Congressman Elgerton** of Ohio, Sumner of Maine, and McKibben of California, are candidates for the governorship of Montana Territory.

A special to the N. Y. *Evening Post*, says:—"The Republican members of Congress are confident the constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery will receive two thirds vote in the House."

The Second Auditor's office is now only twelve months behind in settlement of claims of deceased soldiers. Three months ago it was eighteen months behind; six months work has thus been accomplished in three. Two hundred and thirty clerks are now, and fifty soon will be, employed in this department.

The spring campaign is likely, however, to put the office behind hand again.

### Army Radiation.

The St. Louis *Democrat* contained an interesting account of a celebration in that city of the battle and victory of Pea Ridge, whence we quote as follows:—"Gen. McNeil responded and in the course of his remarks said that heretofore the elective franchise should be extended to all who fight for the country, without regard to nationality or color. [Gen. Gray and Rosecrans—] that's right; that's right." The foreigners among us who, in the hour of the country's peril, without their exemption papers on their backs, should never be allowed to cast a vote at any election.

Gen. Rosecrans said he fully concurred in what has been said about black soldiers. "Gen. McNeil has told you that he thought that every black man who fought for the country, should have a vote; so do I—so do I." He said he had a black man as his servant (Samuel Marshall) who had won his freedom by fighting for the country at Fort Monroe in South Carolina. "So we have the example of the South in freeing slaves who fight for the country."

**A JOKE ON THE COPPERHEADS.**—The effort of Gen. McClellan's friends to secure for him the subscription, sword at the Fair for the sale of volving for McClellan,—"N. Y. Tribune, &c."

The total receipts of the Fair during seven days were \$902,892.13.

WASHINGTON APRIL 9.—The debate on the proposition to amend the Constitution abolishing slavery, was closed in the Senate yesterday. A vote was taken substituting for the original bill the amendments previously reported, and they were adopted. These amendments submit to the States the proposition to abolish slavery in the United States.

### FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW SPRING GOODS!

We have received by Express, a lot of NEWEST STYLES

Bonnets, Hats, Shakers

BONNET RIBBONS, MOZAMBIQUE, STEEL, LA, RAW, SILK AND HERAGE, SHAWLS, FALMORAL, SKIRTS, FOLMORAL, THE LATEST STYLES, OUT FOR LA, DRESS, &c.

STYLE OF DELAINE FOR MAKING, SKIRTS, CLOTH, IR, CULARS, LATEST PAT, TIES, AND CLOTH FOR, MYNTHUMBLE, CLOAKS AND, CIGARETTES, SPRING DE LAINES, POIL DE CHIERE, MOHAIK AND FLAID DE CHIERE FOR LAINES DRESS.

We shall be receiving daily by Express a full assortment of Trimmings and other goods too numerous to mention.

Call and examine for yourselves.

Levy & Daniels,

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

No. 51 Vesey Street, NEW YORK.

HAS CREATED A NEW ERA IN THE HISTORY of wholesaling Tea in this country. They have introduced their selection of Teas and sold them at not over TWO CENTS per pound above cost, never deviating from the one price asked; believing this will be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying enormous profits. Parties can order Teas and will be served by us as well as though they came themselves, being sure to get original packages, true weights and tares; and the Teas are warranted as represented. Our Price List is now ready.

### Bronson's Column.

1863. 1863.

### NEW STORE,

Corner Main & Myrtle Streets.

### NEW GOODS

Corner Myrtle & Main Streets.

### NEW INSTITUTION,

ON THE CORNER

### CALL—COME—SEE.

To the Public:

Having bought out D. BRONSON, JR. & CO'S interest in their old store, and having made large additions thereto—I shall heretofore give my exclusive attention to the store, and hope to merit a share of your patronage.

D. BRONSON JR.

### CHEAP CASH STORE,

AT THE CORNER

"DAVE."

### COME IN—LOOK—SEE.

BEHOLD!

D. BRONSON JR.

### STATEMENT

OF THE AMOUNT OF FUNDS IN THE TREASURY OF WASHINGTON COUNTY ON THE FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1864.

| STATE FUND.           |           |          |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------|
| State interest.....   | \$2082 02 |          |
| State revenue.....    | 3208 65   |          |
| U. S. War.....        | 118 42    |          |
| COUNTY FUND.          |           |          |
| County interest.....  | 723 60    |          |
| County revenue.....   | 5739 61   |          |
| County Volunteer..... | 3968 60   |          |
| Dog License.....      | 167 38    |          |
| SCHOOL FUND.          |           |          |
| General.              |           | Special. |
| District No. 1.....   | \$34 94   | \$7 40   |
| do 2.....             | 142 43    | 142 43   |
| do 3.....             | 7 49      | 7 49     |
| do 4.....             | 15 84     | 15 84    |
| do 5.....             | 12 94     | 23 15    |
| do 6.....             | 30 68     | 59 42    |
| do 7.....             | 99 56     | 95 84    |
| do 8.....             | 428 60    | 765 93   |
| do 9.....             | 12 14     | 12 14    |
| do 10.....            | 59 09     | 59 09    |
| do 11.....            | 29 83     | 19 51    |
| do 12.....            | 22 18     | 117 87   |
| do 13.....            | 23 27     | 140 06   |
| do 14.....            | 2 78      | 2 78     |
| do 15.....            | 42 99     | 42 99    |
| do 16.....            | 142 63    | 142 63   |
| do 17.....            | 19 60     | 110 58   |
| do 18.....            | 6 14      | 6 14     |
| do 19.....            | 6 39      | 6 39     |
| do 20.....            | 18 75     | 18 75    |
| do 21.....            | 50 46     | 5 98     |
| do 22.....            | 120 67    | 120 67   |
| do 23.....            | 61 96     | 61 96    |
| do 24.....            | 43 37     | 43 37    |
| do 25.....            | 95 34     | 95 34    |
| do 26.....            | 25 56     | 180 02   |
| do 27.....            | 31 63     | 31 63    |
| do 28.....            | 60 60     | 44 46    |
| do 29.....            | 18 76     | 40 40    |
| do 30.....            | 66 38     | 66 38    |
| do 31.....            | 161 12    | 161 12   |
| do 32.....            | 61 56     | 61 56    |
| do 33.....            | 5209 09   | 5209 09  |

### TOWN FUND.

| Leave.               | City.  | Town.  | Road.  |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Stillwater city..... | 22 38  | 20 28  | 5 56   |
| Special school.....  |        |        |        |
| Stillwater town..... | 31 05  | 311 79 | 99 44  |
| Marine.....          | 97 05  | 271 96 | 425 59 |
| Lakeland.....        | 78 42  | 45 15  | 132 61 |
| Ingovton.....        | 5 72   | 88 27  | 93 99  |
| Grant.....           | 87 40  | 116 30 | 203 70 |
| Oakdale.....         | 5 88   | 74 35  | 108 81 |
| Afion.....           | 124 39 | 134 39 | 134 39 |
| Woodbury.....        | 300 56 | 61 96  | 362 52 |
| Colburn Grove.....   | 109 14 | 66 37  | 175 51 |
| Dismark.....         | 725 85 | 2 50   | 128 10 |
| Swepart.....         | 25 42  | 26 42  | 51 84  |

### REDEMPTION.

|                      |             |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Oliver Ames.....     | \$ 61 25    |
| O. E. Lull.....      | 42 01       |
| W. M. May.....       | 19 02       |
| M. W. Felt.....      | 27 82       |
| Morgan May.....      | 23 46       |
| J. A. Bates.....     | 18 27       |
| J. W. Hendricks..... | 18 28       |
| R. R. Henry.....     | 18 28       |
| C. L. Hands.....     | 27 25       |
| M. Chase.....        | 1 46        |
| I. R. Bidwell.....   | 17 71       |
| Isaac Trevett.....   | 5 98        |
| Military.....        | 10 00       |
| Cost of Sale.....    | 49 22       |
| Dog Tax.....         | 175 00      |
|                      | \$28,544 11 |

A. C. LULL, County Treasurer.

REDEMPTION, County Auditor.

### MME. DEMOREST'S

QUARTERLY

MIRROR OF FASHIONS.

Each number contains the latest and most recent Fashion Plates, splendid illustrations of all the fashionable novelties for ladies and children. Dress, position, and color, and four 16-size Patterns, etc., etc. Forty \$1; single copies twelve cents. Published by MME. DEMOREST, Empress of Fashions, 478 Broadway, N. Y.

**SENDING AND VALUABLE PRESENTS!**  
To each reader of this paper will be sent a check which will entitle them to the selection of 50 cents worth of Fashion Plates, and a valuable set of 100 of the most recent and valuable Patterns, etc., etc. For a club of three subscribers at \$1 each, will be sent an extra copy of the Mirror of Fashions for one year, or a superior gold pen.  
For a club of \$1 each will be sent Peterson's or Arthur's magazine for one year, or a splendid Photograph Album.  
A Club of 5, Gay's Lady's Book, or a Gold Pen and Silver Extension Pen and Pencil Case.  
A Club of 10, a Splendid Attachment, or a full set of Steel or Gilt Combs.  
A Club of 25, a Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machine, with attachments.  
A Club of 50, a splendid Patent Lever Gold Watch.  
All the subscribers are entitled to the first premium, and to the getting up of a club of 50 over an extra copy of the Mirror of Fashions for one year.

### BANK OF STILLWATER.

Organized under the Banking Law of the State of Minnesota.

HORACE THOMPSON, President.  
CHARLES SCHIFFER, Cashier.  
O. R. ELLIS, Assistant Cashier.

Banking hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M.: from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M.











# The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not--Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1864.

NUMBER 33

VOLUME 8.

THE  
STILLWATER MESSENGER  
STICKNEY & EASTON,  
PUBLISHERS.

Office in GREENE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

RATE OF ADVERTISING.  
(12 lines, 100 words or less constitute a square.)  
One square, for one insertion, \$1.00  
One square, for one month, \$10.00  
One square, for three months, \$25.00  
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One square, for one year, \$60.00  
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One square, for one year, \$60.00  
One square, for one year, \$60.00

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specific number of insertions, will be continued until ordered to the contrary. Each insertion will be charged for each change of copy or alteration.

S. PIERSON,  
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,  
SHEFFER'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET,  
STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

J. K. REINER, M. D.  
Physician and Surgeon,  
STILLWATER, MINN.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.,  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
Office in Holcomb's new stone building,  
Main street, Stillwater, Minn.

Wm. M. McCLELLER,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
C. A. Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. THOMPSON,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
Office in GREENE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET,  
STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

COORMAN AND STICKNEY,  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,  
AND  
CLAIM AGENTS,  
Office on the second floor of  
Greene's block, Stillwater, Minnesota.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW  
and General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota,  
Stillwater, April 30, 1864.

FAIRBANKS'  
STANDARD  
Scales  
of all kinds,  
Also, Warehouse Trucks, etc.,  
FAIRBANKS, GREENE & CO.,  
112 Main Street, CHICAGO.

M. S. WILLARD,  
FURNITURE DEALER,  
ELEGANT Modern and Plain Household  
Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, etc.,  
112 Main Street, Stillwater, Minn.

DAVID MEAD,  
Boot and Shoe Maker,  
Main Street, STILLWATER.

C. De MONTREVILLE, M. D.,  
DENTIST,  
Office on Third Street, first building west of  
the Post Office, MINNESOTA.

WESTING & TORINUS,  
Respectfully ask the public of Stillwater and  
the St. Croix Valley to examine their  
New Goods and Prices.

REMOVAL.  
CARL & CO. have removed their stock of  
Drugs, Liquors, etc., from Holcomb's  
Block, to the north end of the Lake House.  
July 12, 1862.

A. VAN VORHES,  
GENERAL LAND AGENT,  
Will select land for Emigrants, locate  
land warrants, and secure pre-emption  
rights and attend to all business connected  
with a General Land Agency. Office  
opposite the Post Office.

E. G. FUGLEY, M. D.,  
Physician and Surgeon,  
AS RESUMED PRACTICE.  
Office on Main street, one door from Mr.  
Cass's shoe store.

## PROSPECTUS.

1864.

THE ST. PAUL

PRESS,

Daily, Tri-Weekly & Weekly.

Is universally admitted to be the

Best Newspaper Published

Northwest of Chicago.

By its name, far and consistent advocacy of the

great principles for which the Union is

contending against the hosts of slavery, and by its

editorial and editorial correspondence, it has

of any other journal in the West.

The present issue of the paper, which is to

be the result of the election of President

and Vice-President, will be a most

valuable and interesting one, and we

trust it will be read with interest

and satisfaction by all who are

interested in the progress of the

cause of freedom.

Leading Republican Journal

of Minnesota.

Minnesota can be carried next fall by a majority

of votes for the free candidate, FREEDOM AND

THE UNION, if every citizen, town and ward, can

be at once and unitedly engaged in the

cause of freedom.

Take the Press.

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## Agricultural Colleges.

We find a very interesting article in

the January and February Report

of the Agricultural Department, upon

the best system of instruction for the

Agricultural Colleges to be established

under the act of Congress of July, 1862.

We regret that our space will not admit

of the publication of the entire article.

The following extract contains the plan

and the gist of the entire argument, and

we think will commend itself to every

intelligent farmer and mechanic:

Our agricultural colleges have heretofore

failed because they aimed to do

the pursuit of agriculture only.

The sons of our farmers are not less

ambitious of distinction than others, and

an education that regards them as

only can not meet their aspirations.

The true aim of education is to

teach the student to think--these

are the essential parts, and in these

operations of the mind the faculties are

called into requisition. A skillful and

correct use of their power is the boon

of instruction. Their general develop-

ment is first to be accomplished, and

subsequently this developed power is to

be applied to particular pursuits. A

course of instruction regarded merely as

information is not less necessary to our

people than to a more advanced

education, and knowledge are as

essential to a farmer as to a

lawyer. All pursuits, then, may

have a common course of instruction.

From this general remarks, rendered

necessary by prevailing erroneous

opinions respecting the instruction

suitable to the industrial classes, we

turn to the question asked, it may now

be stated, what course of in-

struction should be adopted in our

industrial colleges?

1. Language.--Besides the

considerations just advanced, a knowledge

of the English language, to express his

thoughts, either in writing or speaking,

clearly, forcibly and elegantly, is as

important to one engaged in an

industrial pursuit as in a professional.

In early years, as twelve to sixteen, a

youth can make more progress in

learning it than by the study of the

Latin language, which has added much

to our own. Its study familiarizes the

pupil with English words and their

meanings, and their use to express

ideas both correctly and elegantly.

The study of the Latin grammar

instructs him in the English

grammar. And the knowledge of

Latin is a valuable asset in the

study of the natural sciences, and

will be remembered the numerous

words derived from this language used

in the natural sciences.

The German language is used so

extensively in business transactions of

many parts of the United States, that

an opportunity to acquire it should be

afforded in these colleges. It need not,

however, be made an essential part

of the course.

2. The Mathematics.--The study

of the mechanical arts is directly

connected with the mechanical and

manufacturing arts. So far as

the understanding, to disciplining

the mind, and a thorough knowledge

of the natural sciences, they should

be made a part of the study.

3. Of the other branches of study, we

can not do better than to adopt the

following, transmitted to the

Department by Richard Owen, a brother

## with man.

6. Numerous charts exhibiting

streams of time, chemical tables, geological

sections, maps of physical geography,

giving meteorology, distribution of plants,

animals, etc.

7. A good set of philosophical

instruments, to illustrate the department

of natural philosophy and land surveying,

such as the air-pump, the electrical

machine, mechanical powers, rain-gauge,

barometer, thermometer, hydrometer,

hydrometer, microscopes, sextant with

horizon &c.

8. Models of machinery, as saw-

mills, grist-mills, cotton machinery and

the like. Also improved agricultural

machinery and the like. Also improved

agricultural implements of every de-

scription, and models of barns, bridges,

grain-houses &c.

(N. B.--This museum should be open

to the agricultural and normal institu-

tions.)

INSTRUCTION.

1. For physical development, gymnastics,

agricultural operations in wood-

working, and in the use of tools, (the

others taking the succeeding day.)

2. For moral culture, religious in-

struction, moral philosophy, music--

especially vocal in parts--social

gymnastics, or recitations, at least for some

classes, each week, when they should

meet the professors and their families,

having some object to bring them together,

such as microscopical examinations, or

the lantern, music, or portfolios of en-

gravings to examine.

3. For mental improvement, sup-

plying the elementary branches men-

tioned, then drawing, land surveying, ge-

ography, book-keeping, human anatomy,

physiology and hygiene, comparative

anatomy and physiology, vegetable

physiology, chemistry, mineralogy and

geology, botany and zoology, lectures

on gardening, pruning, fruit-raising, win-

emaking &c.; lectures on stock-raising

and farriery.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

In this the great object should be, not

so much to convey any particular in-

formation of the subjects to be taught, as

to discipline the mind to be taught, as

the best method of imparting instruction

in any branch or department.

Instruction in a larger proportion than

to the welfare of the State. There is no

doubt as to its necessity. He has none.

One specimen of his practices will serve

to show what manner of man he is. A

widow with a family of children had

several bales of cotton which she placed

in her hands to sell, that she might out

of the proceeds support herself and

children. Our operator sold the cotton

at Nashville for greenbacks. He paid

the bill in Confederate notes and kept

the money.

I mention these incidents of clerical

character under the confederacy not

with any view of bringing the profession

into disrepute. War is a demon.

It develops all that is bad in a

man. The disposition to do wrong, the

influence of good society and the

fear of law restrain in times of peace,

but in war all restraints are removed

the wild life of camp and campaign.

The clergy are not exempt from the

influence of the times. The high character

of their calling makes offenses and crimes

more heinous. War is a demon.

precisely as the cowardice of a general

officer is disgraceful, when the same

conduct in a private would be unexcused.

## A specimen of Southern Par-

sons.

A letter from Huntsville, Alabama,

contains the following:

A few days since the Assistant Pro-

vest Marshal, Captain Gillett, of the

12th Illinois, made a descent upon a

farm. The establishment was kept

by Alex. Johnson, an elderly sporting

gentleman of this place, and frequented

by officers, men, cotton speculators,

Johnson and his apparatus were taken







A. B. STICKNEY, EDITOR.

## STILLWATER.

Tuesday, - - April 26, 1864.

## The Other Side of the Question.

The policy of the Government in the matter of the draft has been criticised. Men say if they want men, why don't they take them? Are they afraid to draft? We have been asking such questions ourselves, but latterly have been looking at the other side of the question.

It is quite evident that the chief want of the Government is men, and that policy which brings into the army the greatest number must be acknowledged to be the best. Now, we are by no means sure that the terror of the draft has not been more efficient in this work than an actual draft would have been.

Within the last three months, under the pressure of terror and high bounties, there has been recruited in this State upward of three thousand men. Had the draft for the full quota of the State been made in the first instance, would it have produced a larger number? If not, then certainly the wisest course has been pursued.

Let the reader look amongst his acquaintances and mark what proportion of them, if drafted, would enter the service, and what proportion would be exempt or pay the \$300 commutation money. After a moment's reflection few will contend that had a draft for four thousand men been made in this State three months ago it would have furnished any thing like two thousand recruits to our army—the number which has been volunteered since that date.

Our own observations warrant this belief. We estimate that 75 per cent. of those liable to a draft in Washington county are prepared to pay the commutation money if drafted. It is a comment not very flattering to the patriotism or the courage of our people, nevertheless it is believed to be a fact, and shows conclusively what would have been realized by the Government in men, by a draft.

But this fact suggests another advantage to the Government incident to the policy which has been pursued. It is an advantage to the Government by indirectly relieving the treasury. Necessity has compelled the issuing of an undue amount of currency, which of necessity depreciates in exact proportion to the amount of over issue, and the only remedy must be found in the consumption of the surplus. Hence the Government from time to time has issued interest-bearing bonds not intended for circulation as currency. The amount of currency which has been absorbed in the 7-10's, the 5-20's and other popular securities, is generally understood, but there are few, we take it, who have ever heard of the very popular "bonds terrorism." In all the financial estimates which have come under our observation, we have never yet seen these "bonds" taken into account—even the very able Secretary of the Treasury seems to have overlooked them entirely. In all of his estimates of the currency he has never taken into consideration the piles of "greenbacks" that are hoarded away by individuals in terror of the draft.

It is a speculation of our own that there are not less than five hundred old stockings in this county alone which upon close inspection would be found to contain \$300 in greenbacks, each, amounting in the aggregate to \$150,000. Taking this as a basis, as there are about 1,050 counties in the loyal States, there must be about \$150,000,000, or about one-third of all the legal tender which has been issued, invested in these very popular securities.

If the present depreciation of currency has become burdensome, what would be our condition if this immense sum which is now tied up in old stockings and sewed up in petticoats and mattresses were let loose upon the community? Who will say hereafter, "Let us have the draft and be done with it?"

The Democratic State Central Committee of this State have issued a call for a convention to be held in St. Paul on Wednesday, May 25th, for the purpose of electing six delegates to the Chicago convention. They are a little more liberal than our committee, allowing *De la Rosa* seven instead of five. We hope to see this error corrected in the next call.—*Hastings Conserver*.

There is a good reason why the Democratic committee should be more liberal. Dakota polls more Democratic than Union votes. This is the error which we hope to see corrected.

The Knoxville *Whig* and *Rebel Ventilator* contains the following in reference to the rebels under Chambers, who butchered the garrison of Fort Pillow after it had surrendered: "Had we our wish, we would throw hell wide open and place all such beast-like officers and men on an inclined plane at an angle of forty-five degrees, the plane greased with hog's lard, six inches thick, with a wicket at the bottom, and send them as one string of traitors, robbers, and assassins, into the hottest part of the infernal regions."

## The Currency Question.

Quite a number of business men were very much surprised at the notice which appeared in our last issue over the signature of the cashier of the Bank of Stillwater, throwing out the wildest currency of certain States.

During the flush times of the past few months the confidence of the anti-union-persecuting men in shipplasters has gone up to figures which will knock the premium on gold "higher than a drag," and it is a terrible shock to their "phobias" to have these splendid rags, which are all covered over with such beautiful pictures of feminine graces, unceremoniously kicked out in the cold. But the better informed portion of community heartily rejoice in this prompt action of the banks, which, if persisted in, will save our State from the fearful financial crash which must follow sooner or later in the wake of the swindling rag mills which are now flooding the country with their worthless currency. We give the statistics of the operations of a few of these concerns, upon which in part this throwing out movement is predicated.

The first column gives the capital of each bank; the second gives the circulation Dec. 1, 1863; the third the ratio of capital to circulation:

| Bankers' Bank, Capital.        | Circulation. | Ratio. |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------|
| First National Bank, \$100,000 | \$200,000    | 2.00   |
| Bank of Commerce, \$50,000     | \$100,000    | 2.00   |
| Bank of St. Paul, \$100,000    | \$200,000    | 2.00   |
| Bank of Minneapolis, \$100,000 | \$200,000    | 2.00   |
| Bank of Duluth, \$100,000      | \$200,000    | 2.00   |
| Bank of Superior, \$100,000    | \$200,000    | 2.00   |
| Bank of Chicago, \$100,000     | \$200,000    | 2.00   |
| Bank of New York, \$100,000    | \$200,000    | 2.00   |
| Bank of London, \$100,000      | \$200,000    | 2.00   |
| Bank of Paris, \$100,000       | \$200,000    | 2.00   |

With a nominal capital of a million and a quarter of dollars, these eleven wildest banks had not last fall a circulation of nearly four million of dollars, and perhaps now it exceeds six millions. It is very probable that their paid up capital is not half the amount here stated. Such section-bank banks are a downright swindle. It is these unconstitutional wild-out and blue-put concerns that are sending gold up toward 200 per cent. by their reckless and unprincipled inflation of the circulating medium. What business have these eleven Pennsylvania wildcats to borrow over \$3,000,000 on their due-bills, draw interest on them and palm them off on the people as money? Suppose they loan their shipplasters at 6 per cent., then they are making 18 per cent. on their nominal capital by this section-bank swindling process.

But the Pennsylvania rag-mills are no worse than those of many other States. Here are five other specimens taken at random from three other States:

| Bankers' Bank, Capital.        | Circulation. | Ratio. |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------|
| Bank of New York, \$100,000    | \$200,000    | 2.00   |
| Bank of London, \$100,000      | \$200,000    | 2.00   |
| Bank of Paris, \$100,000       | \$200,000    | 2.00   |
| Bank of Chicago, \$100,000     | \$200,000    | 2.00   |
| Bank of St. Paul, \$100,000    | \$200,000    | 2.00   |
| Bank of Minneapolis, \$100,000 | \$200,000    | 2.00   |
| Bank of Duluth, \$100,000      | \$200,000    | 2.00   |
| Bank of Superior, \$100,000    | \$200,000    | 2.00   |
| Bank of Chicago, \$100,000     | \$200,000    | 2.00   |
| Bank of New York, \$100,000    | \$200,000    | 2.00   |

Look at that Greenback, Indiana wildcat, with a capital of \$20,000. It has out \$173,000 of its shipplasters. Is it not time to put a stop to this sort of business by national legislation? What will become of our currency if the issues of these mills be not taxed out of circulation?

Col. Robert Ould, the "rebel commissioner of exchange, arrived at Fort Monroe on Wednesday, according to arrangements previously made. Col. Ould brought a large quantity of papers and books with him, evidently prepared to go over the while matter of exchange and it was thought he would stay several days. The *Herold's* Fort Monroe correspondent says that full and ample protection was offered to Gen. Butler if he would go to Richmond to negotiate. Gen. Butler and Col. Ould met on the most friendly terms, and went at once into the business that brought them together. The rebel prisoners lately sent south, and the Union prisoners delivered at City Point, have not been exchanged, as is generally supposed, but paroled.

Gen. Sickles has left Washington for Cincinnati with special orders from the President to make a complete tour of all territory reclaimed from the rebels, observe the temper and disposition of the people toward the Government, and investigate the practical working of the policies adopted in dealing with them, expounding to them the purposes of the administration, and endeavoring to reconcile them to the Government. He will make suggestions to the President for such modification or change of policy as may result from his observations. He returns via the sea coast, calling at the points in federal occupation.

A private letter states that the people of California are suffering at present from drought. Eight hundred sheep and eight thousand hives have died, and the farmers are killing the cattle for their hides and fat. This drought will prove most disastrous to the farming and hydraulic mining interests of that State.

The King of Sweden will endeavor to obtain peace, but in the event of failure he says he must render assistance to Denmark against her overpowering enemy.

The Pope has entirely recovered.

It was a favorite saying of an eminent writer of the last century, "That in a free government errors of opinion should be tolerated, because reason was left free to combat them."

In a country of equal rights, like ours, it is the privilege as well as the duty of every citizen to investigate with candor and decide for himself, as to the truth or falsity of any and every theory presented, whether relating to science, government or religion.

Light is produced by the severe collision of flint and steel;—the conflict of mind with mind often produces the same result.

Truth acknowledges no dependence on sophistry for success. Truth is all-powerful, only when disrobed of the bewitching drapery of scholastic subtleties. The Genesis system of theology, from its first promulgation, in the beginning of the fifteenth century, was the subject of the most bitter theological warfare down to the commencement of the present century, when the storm of words subsided, and I think I am safe in saying that for the last twenty-five years a limited atonement, and unconditional election and reprobation were by nine-tenths of all Christian denominations considered as *obsolete ideas*. Later, however, the subject has been "galvanized," and exhibits such symptoms of returning vitality as to be the subject of social circle and street-corner discussion.

After these preparatory remarks, I will, with your permission, Mr. Editor, proceed to examine the theory, and in order to prevent the usual charge of misrepresenting the system, it will be necessary for me, at the expense of brevity, to copy the system verbatim, chapter and section, as found in the Westminster confession of faith:

CHAPTER 30.—GOD'S ETERNAL DECREES.

Sec. 1.—God from all eternity did by the most wise and holy council of his own will, freely and unchangeably ordain whatsoever should come to pass; yet so as thereby neither is God the author of sin, nor is violence offered to the will of the creatures, nor is the liberty or contingency of second causes taken away, but rather established.

Sec. 2.—Although God knows whatever may or can come to pass, upon all supposed conditions, yet hath he not decreed any thing because he foresaw it as future, or that which would come to pass upon such conditions.

Sec. 3.—By the decree of God, for the manifestation of his glory, some men and angels are predestinated to everlasting life, and others foreordained to everlasting death.

Sec. 4.—These angels and men, thus predestinated and fore-ordained, are particularly and unchangeably designated; and their number is so certain and definite that it cannot be increased or diminished.

Sec. 5.—Those of mankind that are predestinated unto life, God, before the foundations of the earth were laid, according to his eternal and immutable purpose, and the secret counsel and good pleasure of his will, hath chosen in Christ unto everlasting glory out of his mere free grace and love, without any foresight of faith or good works, or perseverance in either of them, or any thing in the creature, as conditions or causes moving him thereunto; and all to the praise of his glorious grace.

Sec. 6.—As God hath appointed the elect unto glory, so hath he, by the eternal and most free purpose of his will, foreordained all the means thereunto. Therefore they who are elected, being fallen in Adam, are redeemed by Christ; are effectually called to faith in Christ by his spirit, moving in due season; are justified, adopted, sanctified, and kept by his power through faith unto salvation. Neither are any other redeemed by Christ, effectually called, justified, adopted, sanctified, and kept, but the elect only.

Sec. 7.—The rest of mankind, God, according to the unsearchable counsel of his own will, whereby he extendeth or withholdeth mercy as he pleaseth, for the glory of his sovereign power over his creatures, to pass by and ordain them to dishonor and wrath for their sin, to the praise of his glorious justice.

The remaining section of this chapter asserts no distinct doctrine, and is therefore omitted.

Believing, as I conscientiously do, that a limited atonement, the unconditional election of a *part*, and the eternal reprobation of the balance of mankind, (which are the major propositions,) as taught in the above system, are founded in error, unchristian and dishonoring to the divine throne, I shall in future numbers present a plan of salvation, whereby I humbly think the sinner can be saved, and derive all the glory—it lost, the damnation will lie at his own door.

R. Dwyer.

## NEWS ITEMS.

Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, is spoken of as delegate at large from Massachusetts to the National Union Convention.

There is talk among the Copperheads for nominating Governor Bramante for Vice President on a ticket with McClellan.

A. T. Stewart, the New York millionaire, publishes a card in the New York papers denying that he has been speculating in butter. He says no such transaction could take place without separating from that cherished principle of his life, to adhere with unwavering strictness to some particular line of regular business.

The Prussians have cannonaded Duppel without warning. Sonderberg was bombarded on the 2d and was burned.

The Austrians and Prussians have turned the position of Duppel by crossing onto Alsen Island.

Denmark sends one foreign minister to the conference. Six thousand Danes had defeated the Prussians at Viede.

William Willis has been sentenced to be hanged for murder in Ulster county, New York. A young lady promised to marry him if he would drink no more. He broke his promise to abstain, she married another; he killed her, and is now to be hanged on the 13th of next month.

A reckless liquor-seller accuses Gen. Law Wallace of intemperance. Practice says, "we happen to know that the gallant Law drinks only water. He goes now into service, and we hope he will prove as fatal a water-drinker to the rebels as the bloody field near Brussels did to the French."

The St. Louis Presbytery has declared rebellion a sin against God, equalled only by Adam's fall, Abime's rebellion against his father, and the crucifixion of Christ.

Sergeant Christopher Rice, of Rutland, who serves in the Tenth Vermont regiment, found some steel breast plates used by the rebels and put them in the lining of his waistcoat. During an engagement not long after, an unonce ball struck him over the heart and lodged in his waistcoat pocket; so his life was saved.

Recently, in Washington, Mr. W. E. Collins, a clerk in the Treasury Department, and Miss Annie Moore, were married. Mr. Collins was at one time a private in the First Minnesota regiment, and was so severely wounded in the knee that amputation of the limb became necessary. He was attended during his stay in hospital by Miss Moore; he was afterwards taken to the residence of the lady's aunt; the acquaintance thus brought about grew into mutual love, and culminated in marriage.

There is an old man at North Adams, named Burdick, who was discharged from service, and is now entitled to fifty years' pay, which, including rations, amounts to \$5,000.

A few days ago there was \$2,800 in gold found in the woodshed attached to the residence of Mrs. J. S. Plants, wife of Judge Plants, deceased in Bucyrus, Crawford county, Ohio, by one of her sons. The money was tied up in small bags, in a shoe. It is supposed that the money was placed there by the Judge immediately before his fatal trip to the West, where he died, but hoping to recover his health, neglected to say anything about it until it was too late.

Maj. Gen. Washburne has been ordered to the command of West Tennessee, in place of General Hurlbut.

There is little doubt that the reason Col. Dahlgren's body is not given up is because of its shameful mutilation and unchristian burial.

A murderer was hanged at St. Louis on Thursday last. The *Democrat* says:

"Among the visitors who presented an application to Jailor Bishop for admission in the morning was the poor superstitious creature, Elizabeth Mund, who has been afflicted with what is termed 'the dancing heart,' probably a species of St. Vitus' dance. She desired to get some of the blood of the criminal in order to cure the affliction under which she was laboring. She stated that a friend of hers had been afflicted in the same way, and simply placing the rope with which a man was hanged around her neck, was cured. Mrs. Mund's application was held under advisement."

The *United Service Magazine* remarks:

"The constant readers of Shakespeare find occasionally some capital advice which the great dramatist did not design for these times, except that he spoke 'for all time.' Thus, when King Richard says to Stanley:

"Look to your wife; if she convey Letters to Richmond, you shall answer it," he puts a word in the mouth of authority at this day.

The experiment of firing fifty pounds of powder in the 15-inch gun has been proved successful, on board the gunboat *Songus*, in the Delaware river,

The Yale *Literary Magazine* gives a statement of how the faculty and students of the College voted at the State election. Of 182 votes polled, 173 were for the Union ticket, and 9 for the Copperhead ticket.

Candidates for Governor of New York to succeed Seymour, are already canvassing. The *Herold's* Albany correspondent mentions, Fernando Wood and Henry C. Murphy on the Democratic side, and James M. Cook, Thomas Alford, James A. Bell, A. H. Bailey and Charles J. Folger on the Republican side.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 18.—The President has approved the Act extending for two years from date the time within which the States and Territories may accept the grants of land donated for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanical arts. West Virginia is now included within the limits of this law.

In the warrant for town meeting in a neighboring town, a few weeks since, one of the articles was to see if the town could authorize the erection of a flag staff. One Old Copperhead paraded on the day of the meeting was heard to say to his friend what kind of a flag it was to be. "I thought so," said the friend, "I know it was some dead Black Republican project!"—*Portland Advertiser*.

## New Advertisements.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF MINNESOTA, located in the County of Washington, on the first Monday of April, 1864, before the transaction of any business on that day.

| BANK OF STILLWATER.                                     |             |
|---|-------------|
| RESOURCES.  |             |
| Loans and Discounts, except to stockholders and brokers | \$19,863.39 |
| Overdrafts  | 2,439.31    |
| Stocks on deposit with State Auditor                    | 89,200.00   |
| U. S. Stocks, not deposited with State Auditor          | 20,000.00   |
| Cash items, viz:  |             |
| Treasury Notes  | \$4,115.00  |
| County & State orders 589                               |             |
| Stamps, revenue   | 133.30      |

|                                |              |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Real estate                    | 7,029.15     |
| Office fixtures                | 4,600.00     |
| Loss and expense account       | 222.16       |
| Bills of solvent banks on hand | 4,111.97     |
| Due from banks                 | 16,259.03    |
|                                | \$114,205.01 |

| LIABILITIES.   |              |
|--|--------------|
| Capital paid in  | \$25,000.00  |
| Registered stockholders                                    | 35,640       |
| Received from Auditor & returned                           | 35,640       |
| Deduct registered notes on hand                            | 1460         |
| Due depositors on demand                                   | 23,159.70    |
| Due to others not included under either of the above heads | 10,462.96    |
| Undivided profits  | 694.81       |
|  | \$114,205.01 |

I hereby certify that the foregoing statement is true according to the sworn reports of the officers of said bank, on file in my office.

CHAS. McILRATH, State Auditor.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.—DISTRICT Court.—1st Judicial District, County of Washington.

Thomas H. Hurlbut, Plaintiff, vs. Truman M. Smith, John H. Hurlbut, B. Ford, Charles L. Galloway, W. F. Ford, partners as "Ford, Galloway & Ford," The Duluth & Mississippi Railroad Company, and William Spencer, Defendants.

The State of Minnesota.—To the above named defendants. You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at Stillwater, in the county aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

(U. S. Rev. Stamp, to Clerk.) GEO. L. OTIS, of St. Paul, Minn., Plaintiff's Attorney.

Dated Saint Paul, Minn., Aug. 28, 1863-63.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

We have received by Express, a lot of NEWEST STYLES Bonnets, Hats, Shakers, BONNET RIBBONS, MOZAMBIQUE, STEEL, RAW SILK AND BERGE SHAWLS, BALMORAL SKIRTS FOR MISSSES AND THE LATEST STYLES OUT FOR LADIES' DRESS, AL NEW STYLE OF DRESSING FOR MAKING SKIRTS, CLOTH, IRON CURTAINS, LATEST PATTERNS, AND CLOTH FOR MAKING SUMMER CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS, SPRING DE LAINES, POIL DE CHIERRE, MOHAIR AND PLAID DE CHIERRE FOR LADIES' DRESSES.

We shall be receiving daily by Express a full assortment of Trimmings and other goods too numerous to mention.

Call and examine for ourselves.

Levi & Daniels.

CARBON OIL—BEST QUALITY.

May 12. CARLI & CO.

## Bronson's Column.

1863. 1863.

NEW STORE,

Corner Main & Myrtle Streets.

NEW GOODS

NEW INSTITUTION,

N THE CORNER

CALL—COME—SEE.

To the Public:

Having bought out D. BRONSON, JR. & CO.'s interest in their old store, and having made large additions thereto—I shall hereafter have my exclusive attention to the store, and hope to merit a share of your patronage.

D. BRONSON JR.

CHEAP CASH STORE,

AT THE CORNER

"DAVE."

FRESH ARRIVAL.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

Ladies:

Call and examine my stock of

Ladies' Balmorals,

Congress Gaiters,

Misses' Children's and

Youths' Shoes & Boots.

COME IN—LOOK—SEE.

BEHOLD!

Levi & Daniels.

D. BRONSON JR.

## M. DEMOREST'S

## QUARTERLY

## MIRROR OF FASHIONS.

Each number contains large and magnificent Fashion Plates, splendid illustrations of all the fashionable novelties for ladies and children's Dress, providing information, and four life-size Patterns, etc., etc. Yearly \$1; single copies twenty-five cents. Published at Moore, Demorest & Co., 413 Broadway, N. Y.

To each yearly subscriber will be sent a check which will entitle them to the selection of 50 cents worth of Extra Patterns, and a splendid Carte de Visite of Gen. Tom Thumb and wife, Com. Matt. Mianis Warren, and F. T. Barnum, Esq., the five in a group.

For a club of three subscribers at \$1 each, will be sent an extra copy of the Mirror of Fashions for one year, or a superior gold pen.

For a club of as \$1 each will be sent Peterson's or Arthur's magazine for one year, or a splendid Photograph Album.

A Club of 5, Godley's Lady's Book, or a Gold Pen and Silver Extension Pen and Pencil Case.

A Club of 10, a Self-tucking Attachment, or a full set of Sheet or Gilt Combs.

A Club of 20, a Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machine, with attachments.

A Club of 25, a splendid Patent Lever Gold Watch. All the subscribers are entitled to the first premiums, and to the getter up of a club of five over an extra copy of the Mirror of Fashions for one year.

BANK OF STILLWATER.

Organized under the Banking Law of the State of Minnesota.

HORACE THOMPSON President.

CHARLES SCHIEFFER Cashier.

O. R. ELLIS Assistant Cashier.

Banking Hours run 9 A. M. to 12 M.: from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M.

PUTNAM CLOTHES - WRINGER.

The only reliable self-adjusting wringer.

The frame being of iron, thoroughly constructed, all danger from rust is removed, and the liability to shrink, swell, split, etc., so unavoidable in wooden machines, is prevented.

No thumb-screws or complicated fastenings to wear out or get out of order; it can be fastened firmly to the tub in a single second.

WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT OOO-WHEELS. It took the FIRST PREMIUM at Fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, without an exception, the best Wringer ever made.

Instead of believing the statements of parties interested in the sale of other Wringers.

TRY IT AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

True! THOROUGHLY WITH ANT AND ALL others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

Pointed in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia.

Agents wanted in every town.

Energy can make from \$3 to \$10 per day.

Getman's—I have from practical experience or read one paper, I can safely say, any several pumps and water drawn, in which I have tested the machine of iron and steel, and if the present be conducted properly, it is a perfect work of the iron.

Near "Putnam" you may find a compound using one as well as did the first time it was used, and has become an indispensable article with us. I have closely observed several other kinds of clothes-wringers, but none operated being different; trying to produce the same results as the Putnam Wringer, but in my judgment they have failed. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use.

See the Putnam Wringer.

JOHN W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

JOHN C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Jackson street, New York, January, 1864.

No. 2, \$3.00; No. 1, \$5.00; No. A, \$8.00.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail by THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO., No. 13 Platt street, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.

S. C. NORTON, Agent.

JOS. E. SCHLENK'S Clothing Establishment,

RENNHEIMER'S BLOCK, MAIN ST., STILLWATER.



# Local and Miscellaneous News.

A. B. EASTON, Editor.

**ALLOTMENT.**—Company I, Sixth regiment, has made an allotment of one hundred and seventy dollars, which is in the hands of the State Treasurer.

**NATIVE WINE.**—Mr. Jacob Mezli, on Second street, has manufactured a quantity of wine from the wild grapes, which is "good to take." He has a small quantity on hand for sale.

**THE SECOND BATTERY.**—Fifty-eight veterans of the Second Battery arrived home last week, having remained and received their furloughs. No public reception was tendered them on their arrival at St. Paul.

**WE publish in this issue the delinquent tax list of Washington county. It is much smaller than usual—in fact, less than that of any other county in the same population in the State, so far as we have noticed.**

**PERSONAL.**—Dr. J. R. M. Gaskill, of Marine, we understand has received the appointment of Assistant Surgeon in an Illinois regiment. He leaves for "down river" to-day.

**Is it so? What? VALENTINE has** Matthews' Celebrated Soda Fountain in running order, and we assure you his Soda Water is a tip-top. All that like a good, pure mineral or soda water should give the old veteran of company B a call.

**J. E. SCHLES** has just received his spring stock consisting of a large assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, hats, caps, boots, shoes, etc. It is one of the largest and best selected stocks ever offered for sale in this city.

Call and examine for yourselves.

**LAKE ST. CROIX** is still slowly rising, with a good stage of water for all practical purposes. We understand, however, that the St. Croix river is still very low, showing that the rise in the lake is undoubtedly caused by the increased volume in the Mississippi.

**OUR CITY** Marshal has been making some repairs of sidewalk, about town, closing up a large number of man-traps in various places, and making it almost safe to perambulate the streets, after night-fall, without the fear of a fall.

**BUTTER.**—During the seven years we have lived in Stillwater we have never known such an unparalleled scarcity of this essential article of diet in this place. An inferior article not had at that. If the farmers of Washington county have any butter on hand, now is a good time to bring it forward.

**ADVANCING.**—Not the Grand Army of the Potomac, but the price of the Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly Press of St. Paul, at the following rates: For the Daily, 20 cents per week, 85 cents per month, or \$9.00 per year; For the Tri-Weekly, \$5.00 per week, \$2.00 for six months, \$1.25 for three months; For the Weekly \$2.00 per annum.

Payment is required in advance. The papers will be delivered at the place of business or residence of the subscriber, or other place designated, immediately upon the arrival of the stage.

**A MONUMENT TO CAPT. LOUIS MILLER.**—The German Turners and Singing Society, of which the deceased was a member, have procured at St. Paul, a splendid monument, to be erected over the remains of the gallant and lamented Capt. MILLER, who nobly yielded up his life for his adopted country on the bloody field of Gettysburg. Workmen are expected over from St. Paul this week to fix the monument in its proper place to the firm superstructure of masonry work. It is not the intention of the friends to have any ceremony or display upon the occasion, but in this unostentatious manner, to place their quiet tribute of the German, to place their silent offering upon the last resting place of the noble dead.

**THE THIRD MINNESOTA BATTERY.**—Eighty-four recruits for this Battery arrived in St. Paul Friday on board the Keokuk. They are all from the rebel army, either deserters or prisoners, who have enlisted at various times in different regiments of the United States service. A number of them have been in the service of Uncle Sam for nearly two years. They were permanently detached from their regiments and sent up to fight the Indians on the frontier, as the regiments to which they formerly belonged are about moving to the front, where the danger would be great that some of the poor fellows might fall into the hands of their old friends, and be shot for desertion.

The Third Battery was originally made up mostly of transferred men from different regiments, and their having been recently ordered back to their regiments, has so depleted the company that a large accession of recruits were needed.

**RUNAWAY AND SERIOUS ACCIDENT.**—Sheriff DAVIS, accompanied by his wife and her mother, started to go to St. Paul on Thursday last, and while stopping to water the horse at Jones' barn, Mr. Davis removed the bit from the animal's mouth, thoughtlessly allowing the ladies to remain in the carriage. As he was setting down the bucket, the horse made a sudden dash forward, knocking down and running over Mr. Davis, who was left insensible on the ground. Before going down,

# NEW STOVE STORE.

Having purchased Gallows' old stand near the Bridge, and fitted it up for a

STOVE STORE.

LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE PAT-

TENTS OF STOVES.

Having been connected with the trade for the past twelve years, and being a personal acquaintance with the principal Eastern manufacturers, and purchasing my stock exclusively for cash, I am enabled to offer to my customers all the goods at the lowest prices. I will sell

TO THE TRADE.

STOVES, STOVE-PIPE,

MANUFACTURED IN WARE.

Tinner's Stock,

as cheap as can be obtained from Chicago.

I am Sole Agent for

J. B. STEWART'S

IMPROVED SUMMER AND WINTER

COOKING STOVE.

which is guaranteed. I would like the

attention of all who wish to obtain a FIRST

CLASS STOVE, to call on, before purchasing.

All kinds of Jobbing and Custom Work

promptly attended to, and guaranteed.

Call at Gallows' old stand, opposite Nichols,

Deane & Co.'s Store, St. Paul, August 23, 1863.

J. B. STEWART.

554 1/2

STOVES,

STOVE-WARE,

Tinner's Stock, &c.,

will be furnished to the trade at prices that

will be an inducement to purchase.

Also, manufactured

TIN WARE.

will be sold at CHICAGO PRICES.

J. B. STEWART.

THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL.

Volunteers and Conscripts!

Soldiers! (and others) who desire to increase

their pay, and who wish to see the Union

restored, will find it to their advantage to

enlist in the

Volunteers and Conscripts!

For full particulars, call on

the undersigned, or on

any of the undersigned.

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# The Model Sewing Machine.

THE CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.

BECAUSE THE BEST.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

THE WHEELING MACHINE COMPANY.

500 Broadway, N. Y.

Manufacture the most perfect Machine for the

use of all kinds of sewing, and which is

superior to all others.

THEY HAVE RECEIVED

THE HIGHEST PRIZES!

In every instance where they have been

used, they have been found to be

superior to all others.

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# THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

OUR LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

is the best and cheapest in the world.

It is the best and cheapest in the world.

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# THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

OUR LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

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